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likely to require a concomitant programme of technical training and capital provision for the development of secondary industries. At the same time there is no lack of other needs which can be met by the diversion of labour freed from farming into other activities. The staffing of schools, medical services, co-operative organisations, transport services and more specialised marketing systems will all make considerable demands. If the promise of the initial phase is fulfilled and a fifty per cent increase in agricultural output above existing levels were achieved, the full development of mixed farming at present standards would permit the release of about a quarter of the existing farming population for other forms of economic activity.

The point referred to above is particularly important in connection with fears that have been expressed lest mixed farming may lead to a system of *latifundia* and the growth of a class of depressed landless farm labourers. There is indeed the likelihood in certain areas, especially near big markets and where considerable landed estates are retained by the nobility of the emirates, that the opportunities offered by mixed farming techniques for commercial agriculture and capital investment in land and farm equipment will be taken. The Emir of Bida[a], for example, one of the leading mixed farmers. Moreover, the tendency to *de facto* sale and purchase of personal rights to land is likely to grow in closely settled and productive areas and a new class of landlords will emerge.

Steps to limit the acquisition of land beyond the limits needed by the farmer to run his mixed farm with household labour and local co-operation are already being taken in some areas. On the other hand, mixed farming is a more exacting technique and one that involves the maintenance of more capital equipment than the traditional hand farming. The optimum size of the mixed farming unit can hardly be said to have been settled yet, but the isolated one- or two-man farm unit with a pair of bullocks is very vulnerable to mischance. The relative merits of multiple households, co-operative household groups and farms run with the aid of paid labour cannot be decided *a priori* and they will not be the same in all areas. The really important point in this connection is not so much whether an attempt should be made to prevent the growth of a farm labouring class in connection with mixed farming in large units, but what rewards such workers are to receive. This will depend ultimately on the alternative demands for labour. With flourishing secondary industries and services, the large farmer who needs hired labour will have to provide conditions not merely as good but better than those at present enjoyed by the independent hand farmer. Without such alternative forms of employment, however, the risk of the growth of a depressed farm labouring class will be great.

The development of stock rearing for the fattening of cattle for the meat market and the increase of goat breeding for the sake of greater skin

[a] [the Emir of Bida is the Etsu Nupe. -Analyst] P.H.A.